1	2
(iv)	Borrowing from institutional agencies
(v)	No indebtedness and possess assets
12	**Reason for migration (tick ✓ one and indicate score)**
(i)	Casual work
(ii)	Seasonal employment
(iii)	Other forms of livelihood
(iv)	Non-migrant
(v)	Other purposes
13	**Preference for Assistance (tick ✓ one and indicate score)**
(i)	Wage employment
(ii)	Self-employment
(iii)	Training and skill upgradation
(iv)	Housing
(v)	Loan/Subsidy more than Rs. One lakh or no assistance required

Impact of liberalized import

*319. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study to assess the impact of liberalized import under various regional and bilateral trade agreements, of agricultural products on Indian agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the protection given to Indian farmers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Before entering into any negotiation for a bilateral or regional Free Trade Agreement, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through joint study groups to examine the feasibility of the proposed agreement, including its impact on the domestic agriculture and industrial sectors. Typically, the Free Trade Agreements protect sensitive products of the two sides through the inclusion of negative lists as well as a safeguards mechanism to protect against possible surges in imports. The Government, in close consultation with the concerned Ministries, decides on the agricultural products that need to be included in the negative list of a particular agreement, where no tariff concessions are to be offered. A reduction in customs duties is offered in respect of certain agricultural products only after taking into account the sensitivities of our agricultural sector and the potential volume of trade in these products.